

PRICE, \$2.50 PER MONTH.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Wyndham Street, at Noon, TO-MORROW, the 11th Instant, to consider whether the Company shall be Wound-up or Reconstructed.

By Order of the Board,
W. HUTTON POTTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, April 10, 1866. 720
THE PEAK CHURCH.

THE Annual MEETING will be held at
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, on MONDAY
NEXT, the 13th Instant, at 4.30 p.m.
BUSINESS: To pass Accounts, to issue a
 Report, to elect a Committee.

All Persons interested in the Church are
INVITED to attend.
R. F. COBBOLD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 9, 1896. 758

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1,165.

Regular MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the Reg-

MASON'S' HALL, Zealand Street, on **THURSDAY**, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. **VISITING BRETHREN** are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, April 9, 1896 . . . 761

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 53 (SPECIAL).
CHINA SEA.

NEWCHIWANG DISTRICT.
—
Temporary Lightship off the Entrance
to the Liao River.
—

NOTICE is hereby given that the Temporary Lightship Omega has been moored in place of the Lightship New-Channel off the ENTRANCE to the LIAO RIVER.

The *Comet* exhibits two fixed lights in a vertical line, the upper one red, at a height of 65 feet above the sea and visible at a distance of 5 miles, and the lower one white, at a height of 41 feet and visible 10 miles, in clear weather.

When necessary to lower the lights for trimming, a small white light will be hoisted and a flash light burned; and, in order to show the direction in which the lightvessel is heading, a white light will be

The *Omega* main-topmast has a yard
across, from which the two lights are sus-
pended, and it is supported by a track
bolt, the top and bottom bearings are

If the sightship be driven from her proper position to one where she is of no use

as a guide to shipping, the usual lights will not be exhibited; but a small fixed red light will be shown at each end of the vessel; the ball will be struck as soon as possible and until struck it will be surmounted by a

A. M. BISBEE,
Coast Inspector,
Imperial Maritime Customs,
Coast Inspector's Office,

Shanghai, 2nd April, 1891. 750
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
 BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Notable Answers to 1,000 Questions	\$1.50
Enquire Within upon Everything ...	1.50
King's Classical and Foreign Quota- tions	3.00
Chambers' Encyclopaedia.....10 vols.	43.00

Cressell's Popular Educator.....	8 vols.	20.00
Ward and Locke's Universal Instruc-		
tion.....	3 vols.	12.00
The Law of General Average.....		15.00
Men and Women of the Time.....		6.00

Chambers Concise Gazetteer of the World	3.50
Bartlett's Familiar Quotations.....	2.00
Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.....	2 00
Counting House Dictionary	3.00
Whitaker's	4.00

Workshop Receipts.....	3.00
Familiar Words	2.00
How to treat Accidents and Illnesses	1.20
Tates' Modern Cambist	6.50
Spon's Household Manual.....	3.00
Familiar Quotations	1.50

Busy Man's Handbook	2.00
Cruden's Concordance	1.50
'Everybody's' Series of Books.....	0.30
Legal Forms for Common Use	3.00

WINDSOR HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

THIS Establishment, situated in the

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each Floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for
Familles and for Monthly or Extended
Periods.
P. BOHM,
Proprietor and Manager.

Hongkong, November 24, 1894. 1907

To Let.

TO LET.
D WELLING HOUSES—
HOUSES in RYON TERRACE.
No. 17, LYNDRUM TERRACE,
GLASGOW.

FURNISHED.
FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, BLUE
BUILDINGS.
No. 4, KNOTSFORD TERRACE,
Kowloon.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, April 1, 1896. 233

TO LET.
No. 3, WEST VILLAS.

Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON.
Hongkong, December 4, 1893. 2264

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1896.

the Straits Ice Co., Limited, died at Singapore on the 31st March.

The following particulars of the accident to H.M.S. *Undaunted* are taken from the *Singapore Free Press*:—While near Labuan H.M.S. *Undaunted* grazed a pinnacle rock,

hitherto undiscovered, at a point where the lead gave eight fathoms on each side of the ship. The material appears to have been coral and the top of the pinnacle has been crushed off doing little damage to the *Undaunted's* bottom save opening out a seam between her plates and letting in to one of the double-bottom compartments a matter of twelve tons of water. This makes no difference to speak of, and the *Undaunted* (which cannot get into dock here) will not dock till her return to Hongkong, on the arrival of her relief, which may be down here in three

AN original suggestion for utilising Dr Nansen's reported discovery is attributed to Mr Labouchere. He proposes that the Colonial Secretary shall at once proceed to annex the North Pole, and shall despatch Sir Ellis Ashmole-Bartlett as Governor and Mr T. Gibson Bowles as Military Administrator.

WHILE the R. S. N. Company's Steamer *Sinde* was on her way from Calcutta up to Assam and between Tezpur and Silghat, Captain Elder saw a tiger swimming across the bows of the vessel. The engines were stopped, and several shots were fired at the animal, the last taking effect in the head. On being measured, it was found to be eight feet long.

On a recent occasion Lord Walsley messaged with Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., and the officers of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers at the Queen's Hall, James-street, Buckingham-gate. A distinguished company was present to meet the Commander-in-Chief, who was received on his arrival by a guard of honour whose

The word of command on the occasion must have been 'a tall order.'

THE latest thing that the Lee-Metford bullet has done is to go clean through a man's brain without killing him, one of the Boers who fought at Krugersdorp and was thus wounded feeling no inconvenience. This, of course, is no particular test, as the

brain of a Boer is not made of very much stuff that is likely to be hurt by a bullet going through it. A pick-axe is the weapon to get a Boer; Lee-Atford bullets are only meant for people with big brains like the Boy Bill and others.

THE KONINKLIJKE Paketvaart Maatschappij start a new line of steamers between Java and Hongkong, Amoy, Kobe and Yokohama.

The first boat which will leave Batavia will be the *Federation*, sailing on April 6th. The other steamers remaining on this route will be the *Germania* and *Cassius*. Freight on piece goods is fixed at £ 3.00 per cubic metre space, between Java and Hongkong, £ 11.00 to Amoy, and £ 12.00 to Kobe and Yokohama. The rate of passage money between Java and Hongkong will be £ 1.50, and to Amoy, Kobe, and Yokohama £ 2.25. Food is fixed at £ 17 5b — *Shanghai* 1225.

MR R. Sassoon, who entertained the Prince of Wales at Brighton on Saturday and Sunday (ayan Homo paper), is the younger brother of the wealthy merchant banker, Sir Albert Sassoon. His wife is the sister-in-law of the late Dr Artem, the Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese community of Jews in London. The Sassoons

came originally from Bagdad, where David Sassoon was the leader of the Jews. David Sassoon migrated with his family to Bombay, where he won for himself a position of the first mercantile importance, establishing houses in China, Persia, and London that brought great to the Indian mill. The great development for the London house made it necessary for his two sons, Albert and Reuben, to come to this country. Albert is now a barrister.

THE STRANDED STEAMER EXE.
The German steamer *Petrarch* (Captain Schall), which arrived from Saigon this morning, reports having made an effort to tow off the stranded steamer *Exe*. The tow ropes broke, however, and the *Petrarch* had

The Dock Company's tug *Fame* went out to the assistance of the *Eze* yesterday and returned during the night. She reported that the *Eze* is not very seriously damaged. The *Fame* left again this morning with lighters to take off the heavy gear on the fore part of the distressed vessel.

About noon H.M.S. *Swift* was despatched to the scene of the occurrence to stand by and render any assistance necessary. Late in the afternoon the steam-tug *Dragon* went off to assist the *Fame* in towing operations.

—

THE 'OCAMPO.'

The *Ocampo* has gone into Aberdeen

lock for an inspection and if need be repairs. She was not dry, at last advices, and the extent of damage is not yet known.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL'.]

London, 8th April, 1896.
FIGHTING IN MATABELELAND.
 Gifford's horse engaged the Matabele in-
 surgents, who made three fierce onslaughts
 but were finally repulsed, with the loss of
 one hundred killed. More fighting is ex-
 pected.

THE SOUDAN TROUBLE.
The Dervishes have appeared at Tama-
ab (near Suakim.)

THE ITALIANS AT KASSALA.
The loss of the Italians in the recent en-
gagement at Kassala amounted to ten offi-
cers and three hundred men.

ACHALS and Brinsmead's Pianos have no equal for tone, strength and appearance.—
Robinson & Co,

CRIMINAL POISONING IN HONGKONG.

LECTURE BY MR. W. E. CROW.

This afternoon, Mr. W. E. Crow, Government Analyst, gave a lecture to the 'Old Volunteers' on the subject of 'Criminal Poisoning in Hongkong.' There was a good attendance of members. The Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney General, presided.

Mr. Crow said—Among the more serious criminal acts there is perhaps no offence which excites greater interest in the minds of the public and to which the resources of science are more strenuously applied by the authorities, in order to bring the offender to justice, than that of criminal poisoning.

The subject of poisoning generally naturally divides itself into two heads:—

1. The self-administration of poison either by misadventure or for the purpose of suicide.
2. The administration of poison to any other person with intent (a) to injure, aggrieve or annoy such person (misdeemeanor); (b) to endanger the life of such person or so as thereby to inflict upon such person any grievous bodily harm (felony); (c) to enable himself or any other person to commit any indictable offence (felony).

The maximum penalties provided by Ordinance 4 of 1855 for these crimes are penal servitude for three years in the case of (a), for ten years in the case of (b) and for life in the case of (c).

I propose in this lecture to confine my remarks for the most part to the poisonous agents, as to the use of which for criminal purposes in this colony authentic records are in existence; and to make only incidental references, for the sake of analogy, to substances the use of which has been brought out in evidence in the more important trials for murder by poisoning in Great Britain.

First, with regard to accidental and suicidal poisoning. So far as the Chinese are concerned there is only one agent used by suicides, viz., Opium, in the form of the aqueous extract in almost general use by the Chinese for smoking. These cases present but few features of interest to either the public or the medical or chemical jurist.

In the majority of instances such a large dose of the drug is taken that it is rare indeed for a life to be saved. Moreover, owing to the soporific effect of the poison it is seldom that suspicion is aroused before the subject is beyond all medical aid.

Deaths or injury from poisoning by misadventure have happily been very infrequent and have been confined to members of the foreign community. Carbolic acid—mistaken for Port wine; Chloral—an overdose of sleeping draught; and Atropine, the active principle of Belladonna and allied plants, are the chief agents which have been detected in the Government Laboratory in connection with investigations conducted by Her Majesty's Coroner.

Coming now to the crimes falling under the second heading we approach a subject of some intensely interesting not only to the medical and chemical expert but also to officers of the detective service and to the general public. It is a singular fact, and in the eyes of the public a matter for congratulation, that the range of the criminal mind in civilised and semi-civilised countries, as regards the number of available or suitable poisonous agents, is a very limited one. The statistics of crime compiled in Great Britain afford a very good illustration of this.

The three most important trials in our own time, viz., those of Dr. James (the Widdowson poisoner), Mrs. Maybrick, and Dr. Neale (the Lambeth poisoner) demonstrate the use of three well known poisons, viz., Arsenic, Arsenic and Strichnine; and a survey of the leading cases embraced by half a century adds only two more substances to this short but deadly list, viz., Phosphoric Acid and Antimony.

On this side of the globe, so far as laboratory and criminal records enable us to form an estimate, the list of poisons used in grave offences is correspondingly small, and includes the following:—

- i. Arsenic
- ii. Arsenic
- iii. Datura
- iv. Gelsemium

ARSENICAL POISONING.

The Chinese are acquainted with the toxic or Arsenical acid 砒石 or 砒霜. The latter is the red or bluish-white powder known as 紅信 or 紅信 which appears to be a mixture of the oxide and sulphide. Specimens of these compounds, apparently natural minerals, will be found on the table. I am also able to lay before you specimens of Orpiment and Realgar from Indian sources.

The year 1857—during the administration of Sir John Bowring—is a memorable one in the history of this Colony on account of the wholesale poisoning by Arsenic that was effected. The Press of that period unfortunately contains but meagre accounts of this gross outrage. The main facts of the case, so far as I have been able to glean from printed records and from the statements of Europeans who were in or near the Colony at that time, are that early in the morning of the 15th of January a large number of residents were taken ill soon after eating bread supplied by the Chinese baker A Lum, that the symptoms displayed were those of Arsenical poisoning, and that a single case terminated fatally. I have heard doubts expressed as to whether this was really a case of poisoning by Arsenic. At this distant date direct contradictory proof in the shape of a chemical analysis of the bread is, it is to be feared, out of the question. It may be as well to state that instances of 'wholesale' or 'mass' poisonings by Arsenic are not unknown in the West. Taylor quotes a case in which 540 children at an industrial school near London were so poisoned in 1807. The quantity of Arsenic taken by each child was estimated to be about one grain. The whole of the children recovered.

Old records with which I have discussed the A Lum case lead me to believe that there was no doubt at the time as to Arsenic being the poison used; and that the opinion was

generally held that A Lum in his anxiety to rid the Colony of the foreign element used too much Arsenic, which, acting promptly as an emetic, accounted for the non-fatal termination of all of the cases. Now Arsenic is a very heavy and slightly soluble salt. It had either been dissolved in the water used to prepare the dough. The probabilities are that the latter course was the one adopted. Had the poison in the form of powder been received into the stomach it is inconceivable that all who partook of the bread would have escaped with their lives.

My predecessor, Mr. Hugh McCollum, quotes a case in which a native doctor was charged with administering arsenic. The liquid forwarded by the Police was found to contain in solution the equivalent of 9½ grains of Arsenious acid. In 1894 a level of curried food was analysed at the request of the principal Army Medical Officer and found to contain 84.68 grains of Orpiment. The curried food had been prepared for one of the Lascar Artillerymen. Again I find a similar case was investigated, this time from the Hongkong Government. A small quantity of food, less than one ounce, was found to have been mixed with 33 grains of the same compound. There were no Police Court proceedings in either of these cases. Whether the incorporation of the foreign element in the food was for the purpose of poisoning, or for the purpose of enabling the natives to eat the food, is a matter of uncertainty. There is nothing remarkable in the fact of the Indian soldiers having this poisonous compound in their possession as they are in the habit of using it as a depilatory. However, in his 'Medical Jurisprudence for India' quotes several cases of death from the administration of Orpiment.

ACETIC POISONING.

In September 1894 a case of poisoning by acetic acid was the subject of an investigation in the Police Court. The vehicle for the administration of the poison was a decoction of coffee served in the usual way at a table of some members of the foreign community. The case fell to the ground through lack of evidence. In the small quantity of the beverage submitted for analysis, Acetic acid, the active principle of Mankshood, was detected in considerable quantity; and the decoction of coffee, to which it had been added, was found to be a decoction of coffee. It appears that the tingling sensation on the tongue, characteristic of Acetic acid, was noted immediately after the coffee had been tasted, and suspicion having been aroused, the remainder of the beverage was rejected. It is to be regretted that the criminal was not tracked down in this case. Poisoning by Acetic acid is quite another thing to poisoning by Datura, and death has frequently resulted therefrom. This, I believe, the first case of Acetic acid poisoning in the criminal annals of Hongkong, and the first case of this kind in the criminal annals of this Colony. It will be remembered that the active principle of the substance employed by Dr. James, the Widdowson poisoner, was Acetic acid.

The specimens of Acetic acid on the table were purchased at native drug shops in this city. Locally the root is known as 草烏. To be sure, I am unable to state with any degree of certainty from which of the eight species of Aconitum, recognized by the new Authorities as indigenous to China, they have been derived.

GELSEMIUM RADIX.

This interesting plant furnishes a drug which has on several occasions been used with deadly effect by the Chinese criminal. The root, which is the only part of the plant used, contains an alkaloid belonging to the Strychnine or Tetanus group. It is one of the most powerful poisons derived from the vegetable kingdom. In the native drug shops the dried root is found under the name 胡麻草 or 胡麻草. In South China the plant is commonly known as 胡麻草. It is a woody stem growing very sparingly on this island but more abundantly on the neighbouring mainland of China. The botanical characters of the whole plant are well set forth in the coloured plate—the Three will accompany the evidence. The three well authenticated cases of death from the administration of this poison have occurred in Hongkong during the last 25 years. Dr. C. J. Wherry records a case early in 1874 in which a native doctor was charged with manslaughter for having with fatal effect administered a decoction of the root to a shopman aged about 30 years. It appeared from the evidence that the decoction was a decoction of the root, and that the decoction at about 3.30 p.m. took the shopman at about 3.30 p.m. became giddy, with dimness of sight, loss of power in limbs, irregular breathing, and died at about two hours.

In January 1884, a case of alleged murder—the victim being a Chinese engineer and his daughter—was the subject of a protracted investigation by the Coroner. A verdict of wilful murder was returned by the Jury, with the result that the engineer's wife was charged with the crime at the Magistrate's and subsequently committed for trial at the Supreme Court. The case was a very curious one, and the evidence was of a very extraordinary character. It was in the course of my investigation in this case that the active principle of Yün Cheung To was first isolated and chemically and physiologically studied. The second case within my experience occurred on the 20th of November, 1884, when a Chinese female, aged 15 years, took the decoction at about 3.30 p.m. became giddy, with dimness of sight, loss of power in limbs, irregular breathing, and died at about two hours.

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This active principle of the root of Gelsemium elegans has not as yet been fully investigated. It is however an alkaloid possessing such marked chemical and physiological characters that it can be detected with certainty in cases of poisoning.

DATURA POISONING.

The Solanaceous plant furnishing the drug known by the Chinese in Hongkong and South China as 南星花, Nau Young, is the Thorn Apple, the Datura alba of Nées. The dried flowers, in bundles of various sizes, is the only part of the plant used by the native doctors. The fresh root, which is frequently seen on the local market, is the root of the plant. The plant is a small tree, with a thick, woody stem, and is covered with small, white, bell-shaped flowers. The leaves are large, ovate, and have a wavy margin. The fruit is a large, round, green berry, which is covered with a thick, warty skin. The plant is native to the tropics, and is found in many parts of the world. It is a very poisonous plant, and has been used by many people for its narcotic effects. The active principle of the plant is atropine, which is a powerful anticholinergic agent. It has been used in the treatment of many conditions, including asthma, bradycardia, and certain types of shock. However, it is also a very potent hallucinogen, and has been used by many people for its mind-altering effects. The plant is also a source of atropine, which is a common ingredient in many ophthalmic preparations. It is important to be aware of the dangers of this plant, and to avoid using it for any purpose other than that intended by the medical profession.

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Insurances.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Instituted in the reign of Queen Anne A.D. 1714).

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, £450,000.

CAPITAL PAID UP, £180,000.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £2,700,000.

TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

Agents of the above Society in Hong-

Kong, is prepared to issue Policies against

FIRE on all usual terms.

HARRY WICKING,

Agent.

1421

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1894,

£1,071,918 2s. 2d.

Authorized Capital, £2,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000.00

Paid up Capital, £2,500,000.00

Fire Funds, £2,410,992.73

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,856.18

HAVING been appointed Agents of the

above Company we are prepared to

Accept European and Chinese RISKS at

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1300

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The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

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every description can be made to order in

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Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading

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reference may be made as to the superior

Workmanship and Materials of the Furni-

ture, &c., supplied.

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follows: "We have pleasure in stating that Mr.

"LI KWONG LOONG" furnished

the Annex to our Dispensary and

"gave us every satisfaction."

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Orders punctually attended to and

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AN INSPECTION INVITED.

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712

Waterbury Watches.

SERIES 'L' or Lady's Size @ \$4.50 each.

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Hongkong, December 28, 1895.

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BIBLICAL:

EUROPE IN CHINA: The History of

Hongkong, from the beginning to the

year 1882. Hongkong, 1893. 46.50.

HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM: A

Simplified Chinese Dictionary. Second

Edition. Hongkong, 1888. 25.50.

THREE LECTURES ON BUDDHISM.

Third Edition. Hongkong, 1884. 31.50.

FENGSHUI: Rudiments of Chinese

Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873.

\$2.00.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CAN-

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Appendix. Hongkong, 1877. 40.00.

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CHINESE SCHOOLBOOKS. Translated.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY, KEELUNG

AND TAMSUI.

The Co.'s Steamship

Harrow, Capt. Gaisworthy, will be

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

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756

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COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

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710

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Ports on SUNDAY, the 12th Instant, at

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Hongkong, April 9, 1896.

757

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

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713

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LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

Korinth, Capt. Harris, will be

despatched on MON-

DAY, the 13th Instant, at Noon.

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759

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FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

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Dardanus, Capt. Gaisworthy, will be

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Port on MONDAY, the 12th April.

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Agents.

Hongkong, March 30, 1896.

637

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP

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FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Co.'s Steamship

Zetina, Capt. Conner, will be

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5 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommoda-

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General Managers.

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748

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

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Emerald, Capt. Taylor, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Inst.,

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This Steamer has superior Accommoda-

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General Managers.

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747

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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despatched for the above

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732

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NAVIGATION COMPANY,

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POOL, GLASGOW, &c.)

The Co.'s Steamship

Pasha, Capt. D. Davies, will be

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To be followed a week later by the

Zenith.

For Freight, etc., apply to

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Hongkong, April 1, 1896.

708

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Steamers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI & KOBE.

The Co.'s Steamship

Maria Pavia, Capt. A. Pavia, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 8, 1896.

749

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.)

Allanore, Wednesday 15th April.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for UNITED

STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

The Steamship

Allanore, will be despatched hence

for HONOLULU, VIC-

TORIA, B.C., and PORTLAND, ORE-

GON, via KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th April.

Consular Invoice of Goods for United

States Points should be forwarded by the

Steamer to the care of the GENERAL

FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and

Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to

SHEWAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 27, 1896.

654

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The General Local Rates for Hongkong, China and Treaty Ports (Canton excepted) are:—

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Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents per 1/2 oz.

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Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day.

In Town (Ship Street to Robinson Street West, up to level of Robinson Road) at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m.

In the Suburbs, 9 a.m., noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m.

The delivery should be forwarded to the Contract Office.

2. Bookholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them at the Post Office unregistered, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

3. Bookholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly enclosed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, WILL MAKE NO REQUISITION into alleged losses of such letters.

It is forbidden to insert in ordinary or Registered Correspondence (a) Current Coin (b) Articles liable to Customs Duty.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. O. Packet, or by the Overland Mail via Brindisi. Parcels therefore arrive in London about eight days later than the Mail. Parcels may be sent, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong before 3 p.m. on the day before the departure of the Mail. Those arriving from the Coast, &c., after this hour are kept for the following P. O. Mail.

The Postage is 3 cents per lb., and 25 cents each succeeding lb. or fraction of a lb., which includes Registration fee, and must be prepaid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs duties. No parcel must be more than 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted till this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles ordinarily sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea and Tobacco.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as hand-boxes, are prohibited. No Parcel can be received if its value exceeds \$500. A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to the same address. No other enclosures are allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addresses are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The postage on Parcels at home is 10d. per lb., the Regulations are generally similar to the above, and the Parcels are sent out via Gibraltar.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the loss or delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while

passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and within a year at the most from the date of Posting.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal Administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-drawn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition. Nor on account of alleged loss of the Contents of Registered covers which have reached their destinations. Nor on account of any article for which the addressee has signed a receipt.

Miscellaneous or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been misdirected or delayed, both of which are liable to happen occasionally, all that the addressee need do is to note it on the cover, and if the case may be, forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster General. This action should be taken the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

1. Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &c., for addresses in Hongkong or the Ports of China, in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight may be sent to the Post Office unregistered, the postage at the rate of one cent each, being paid in cash or charged to the sender's account. Special accounts may be opened with non-box-holders for the delivery of considerable numbers of such articles.

2. Such covers, when addressed to places other than Hongkong or China, must be prepaid two cents each in stamps as heretofore.

3. Circulars, &c., must not exceed 2 ounces each in weight. Patterns, Almanacs, &c., must be under 4 ounces each in weight. Heavier articles will be charged ordinary rates.

4. Envelopes containing Patterns, &c., may be wholly enclosed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be enclosed in pattern packets.

5. Addresses must be complete. That is to say, on such covers as are not addressed to heads of houses the addressee's residence or place of business must be added. Incompletely addressed covers will be returned to the sender for address.

Money Orders.

Office Hours (Sundays and holidays excepted) 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1, but the office is open from 10 to 5 on the working day next before any mail for Europe, which leaves at noon.

(Money orders cannot be issued or cashed on mail mornings, when closing mails for Europe, mail noon.)

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Japan Ports (Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Yokohama and Hakodadi).

New South Wales.

British North Borneo.

Quebec.

Siam (Bangkok only).

South Australia.

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Taiwan.

United Kingdom.

Victoria.

United States of America.

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Bahamas.

Bulgaria.

Denmark (including Iceland and Faroe Islands).

Danish West Indies.

Egypt.

German Empire (including Heligoland and the Colonies).

Holland.

Italy (with Agencies at Tripoli, Assab and Massowah).

Norway.

Orange Free State.

Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores).

Rumania.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

Taiwan.

Texas.

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Canton.

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Lyons.

Manila.

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